THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.
$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3103

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1865. VOL. 8, NO. 35.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, one insertion,			$1 00
One square, three insertions,			1 50
One square, each additional insertion			50
	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square,	$4 50	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	16 00
Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Half column,	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column,	30 00	45 00	80 00

Administrators and Executors' notices, $3 00. Auditor's notices, if under 10 lines, $2 50. Sheriff's sales, $1 75 per tract. Table work, double the above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional. Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, $2 00 for three insertions, if not above 10 lines. Marriage notices, 50 cents each, payable in advance. Obituaries over five lines in length, and Resolutions of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates, payable in advance. Announcements of deaths, gratis. Notices in editorial columns, 15 cents per line. ☞No deductions to advertisers of Patent Medicines, or Advertising Agents.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the Hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1861.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA.	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

A NEW SENSATION
At Cheap Corner.
J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,
all bought before the last great rise in prices,
and will be sold cheap for Cash.
☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.
September 8, 1864.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French all Wool Reps, Wool Delaines, Popplins, Mohairs, Coburg, Alpacas—all fashionable colors—cheap, at
Dec. 2, 1864. CRAMER & CO'S.

Select Poetry.

ANNABEL LEE.

The following beautiful poem would have given immortality to the name of its author, EDGAR ALLEN POE, even if his other great works had perished:

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee,
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.
I was a child and *she* was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea
But we loved with a love that was more than love,
I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the winged seraphs of Heaven
Coveted her and me.
And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high born kinsman came
And bore her away from me.
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.
The angels not half so happy in Heaven,
Went envying her and me—
Yes!—that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.
But our love, it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in Heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee,
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee:
And so all the night tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride:
In her sepulchre there by the sea—
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

The Fruits of Preaching Politics.

There is a German Methodist paper published in Cincinnati, Ohio, by the name of *Der Apologete*. Its Editor is the Rev. William Nast, D. D., formerly a Lutheran pietist, from Wirtemburg, if we mistake not. He has done much, says the *German Reformed Messenger*, for the denomination to which he now belongs, and may be esteemed a fair witness in matters relating to it. In a late number of his paper he makes the declaration, that the Methodist Church has lost, during the last few years, sixty-one thousand (61,000) members! So much it has gone back. The following explanation of this untoward fact we translate literally:

"We are of the opinion that a deeply-rooted and important cause of this decrease, lies in the want of the Methodist spirit, of earnest, zealous consecration to our work. Earthly interests, lying near at hand, have, for the present, supplanted the heavenly. Our hearts have been exclusively turned to the endangered safety of the nation. *To this object our energies, our press, our pulpit—actively have been devoted.* * * Now, the government stands sufficiently strong and secure to be able to dispense henceforth with the direct offering of our labors in its behalf. We have, therefore, no longer an excuse for giving a secondary place to the immediate work of saving souls."

This extract will bear reading several times. It accounts in the only true way for the heavy loss of membership in the Methodist body.—Such a loss is the legitimate fruit of such a course of conduct. Nothing more natural.—Other bodies, who have done the same thing, will, doubtless, be able to show corresponding results. Is it not strange, too, that the excessively evangelical and pious denominations find it so easy to pass from saving souls to violent political agitation, and anon return again to their first occupation? Nor do they seem to see aught incongruous in it. In that wise they understand the nature of the Church of Christ, and the apostolic commission.

☞A small German baron had occasion, a few days ago, to see Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort. The great financier was writing away for dear life when Baron X ——— was announced. He did not even lift his eyes, but said—

"Take a chair, sir."

The baron, with true German touchiness about titles, said—

"Sir, indeed! I think M. le Baron did not hear my name. I am a baron also—the Baron X———."

"Ah, a thousand pardons," said the banker, still writing, "you are a baron——take two chairs, then, if you will be so kind and wait till I have finished this letter."

☞When Dr. Johnson asked the widow Porter to be his wife, he told her candidly that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he'd had an uncle hanged. The widow replied that she cared nothing for his parentage, that she had no money herself, though she had fifty relations who deserved hanging. So they made a match of it.

☞A lady, more favored with fortune than with education, at a soiree which she gave, desired her daughter to play "the fashionable new *Malady* she got from London last week." The pretty girl obeyed, and it was very catching.

☞A new counterfeit $5 greenback is out: engraving and color poor.

From the Bellefonte Watchman.

FIVE DAYS IN THE SERVICE.

For the past three years we have, without reserve, expressed our opinion of arbitrary arrests and the treatment of political prisoners. These opinions, our readers well know, were anything but complimentary to the "loyal" *patriots* that now hold the reins of power. The 'government' feeling and knowing the unbounded influence of our paper, and hoping to convince us that we had been laboring under a grievous error, on the 24 inst., kindly sent us an invitation to visit the military prisons at Harrisburg. The invitation was no formal, half-hearted, careless one, but a real, warm, hearty, in fact *pressing* one—so *pressing*, indeed, that we did not feel like declining it, lest the "government's" feelings, or our own, might be hurt by such a course. In order that we might not miss the place we were requested to call at, and that our visit might not be interfered with by those jealous of the distinguished honors paid us, an armed escort was generously furnished to protect us from all annoyances, pay our fare, furnish subsistence, and bear the expenses generally. Kind and considerate, wasn't it? We appreciated the kindness—who wouldn't? and to the best of our ability, notwithstanding our excessive modesty, drilled the squad of men under our command round town until the time for our departure, to the evident satisfaction of the miscegens, who hoped our visit would prove entertaining enough to keep us in the service ten years, and to the great delight of the progeny of both niggers and abolitionists which in this place are exceedingly difficult to distinguish one from the other. Is it any wonder we felt proud of the position we occupied? hadn't we, like a majority of the shoulder-strapped gentlemen of the day, got a command before we enlisted? What mattered it to us if a few dirty fingered loyalists did point at us and laugh as we passed their places of business. We hadn't to howl war for three years, and pay half we were worth to get our commission, as many of them would be willing to do! We didn't march *behind* our men when on duty as their kind does when there is danger ahead! We can forgive them. They felt envious, and would have taken our place had it led them to Canada or out of the draft. It didn't, however, and we went on, while they remained at home to rejoice over the unexpected honors heaped upon a fellow townsman by their six foot government.

In time we reached Harrisburg, the city where justice sits enthroned in the State Capitol and virtue and nobility decorate the streets (?)—not however, without having numerous compliments paid us by loyal friends(?) who declared there was no one more deserving such a mark of distinction than our humble self. Not wishing to keep the agents of our friend the "government" in suspense, and having a desire to relieve our escort from the arduous duties of attending to our wants, we proceeded forthwith to the office of the provost marshal, to ascertain what we could do for our country and suffering humanity. That protector of the people's liberty not being present, some one that was acting in his stead amably remarked that we could take a position in a corner and await his coming. We did so, while he proceeded immediately to station our escort between us and the door, in order, as we suppose to protect us from the fury of any enemy that might have been lurking without. Considerate, wasn't it. We thought so at least. Well, we waited for a considerable length of time for the dispenser of our rights to make his appearance; he didn't appear, however, but quite a number of individuals honored in the same way we were, with an invitation and an escort did, among them an old veteran whom we shall remember as long as memory lasts, in consequence of the smell he brought with him, and the degree to which he was overcome by gratitude—or whiskey. After waiting a while longer, we concluded that if the government wanted us to get an insight into its military prisons, Bastiles, &c. for the benefit of the human race, it had better be bringing them along, and was about telling our amiable friend behind the desk that such was our conclusion, when he politely invited us to take a new escort that was in readiness and proceed immediately to the quarters prepared for our reception. We did so, in company with several others and the veteran aforesaid, and in due time reached our destination, into which we were ushered by a file of soldiers, the bayonets of whose guns protected our rear from flank attacks from any quarter. The door was closed behind us, and two rugged looking sons of Mars stationed on either side thereof. There we were; and there, too, were scores of other recipients of the blessings of this great free country—men of all classes, colors and conditions, from the aged father, whose gray hairs plead piteously for him, to the youth scarcely out of his teens, niggers and whites, drunk men and sober men, all tumbled in promiscuously, numbering upwards of an hundred.

After satisfying the curiosity of our new associates as far as possible by answering the many questions put to us, we set about making an examination of the habitation of which we had so lately become an inmate. The main room, termed in military parlance, "guard house," is about fifty feet long by twenty broad, built of plank, about twelve feet high. There are three windows, with lattice work of iron across them, which answers as a checkerboard for those who desire to play checkers with their nose, and also for light and ventilation. The floor, which was laid flat on the earth, in order to save the "government" the expense of sleepers or joists, is made to answer a triple purpose—floor, seats and beds. (We do not wish it to be understood that persons there are compelled to sleep upon the floor in order to atone for offence given to some of the agents of the "government." Not at all—it is entirely owing to the desire of those in power to be economical—habits that they have contracted since taking possession of the public treasury.) In order that every thing may be handy, and that the boarders may not be troubled going out when the weather is damp, or when it is not, to attend to the calls of nature, a trough is fixed up in one end of the apartment, which serves admirably for the purpose, and also as a water and wash stand. The odor that arises from this is accepted as a substitute for the roses and flowers of spring, and saves the "government" the expense of furnishing boquets and vases of flowers to perfume the air. Ingenious, aint it? Economical, very! This trough, together with a bucket, wash pan and stove, constitute the furniture and utensils of the room.

Hunting "graybacks," which are as plenty as abolitionists will be in the regions of Pluto hereafter, is the principal occupation and amusement of persons in this branch of the Government service, and trying to keep clear of these little "pets" that "stick closer than a brother," furnishes any amount of exercise.

We had about finished making an examination, when the order came to prepare for dinner, and along with the rest, niggers, drunks and all, we marched forth to receive a piece of dry bread, and a tin cup full of something that was called "bean soup"—we couldn't see the beans; but learned afterwards from one that had been in the service several months, that for the purpose of economizing still farther, the "government" had ordered them to be cooked in a bag and kept over for the next days rations. Didn't we feel thankful that we were a citizen of the greatest government devised by man? Didn't we sing "Hail Columbia and "Long live the King," as we sat on the dirty floor, supping "bean soup" and eating "dry bread?" Didn't we shout "*Vive la Abraham*," as we watched the regiments of "gray backs" seeking for a friend whom they might "devour" with kindness? Didn't we turn "loyal" and denounce "copperheads" and democrats, as we scented the sweet perfume of our residence and chewed at the dry end of a burnt crust? Didn't we swear arbitrary arrests were right? Didn't we conclude that Provost Marshals, spies and detectives were an honor to a Republic? Didn't we consider that Bastiles, guard houses and political prisons were institutions for freemen to boast of? *Perhaps we didn't!*

Let that be as it may, after remaining two days and a half in the guard house, for fear we would become too "loyal," those in charge, invited us to other quarters, known as the *Hotel de Bastile*, that stands just opposite. Here, although "graybacks" are not furnished in such profusion, other matters are a little more plentiful. A few rough benches, and bunks; without bedding, decorated the room. There were at the time about forty occupants, mostly citizens of Clearfield and Cambria counties. Some of whom had been serving their country three months in the various forts, Bastiles &c., in consequence of disagreeing with the "government" on the "African" question. Perhaps the kindness(?) shown them by the "powers that be," will cause them to repent and become "loyal." Perhaps it won't. Of this place and the friends we met there we shall have more to say hereafter.

The "government" after permitting us to subsist on its bounty, for the space of two days and a half more sensibly concluded, that we had seen enough for the present, and without the trouble of *examining into our qualifications to conduct our own matters*, generously dismissed us from the service, for which act several abolition friends (?) were *not* profoundly grateful.

HON. MR. PENDLETON.

Probably no man in the presidential campaign was so thoroughly and outrageously slandered and abused by his political opponents as was Mr. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency; but the recent action of the House of Representatives, which accorded him one of its last and most precious hours by unanimous consent, was a significant mark of respect. The speech he made on the occasion was worthy the distinguished abilities of its rising author, was listened to with close attention by all parties, was a brilliant close to a long and useful career in the House of Representatives, and we are sure that many of the best Republican members will sincerely regret to lose his valuable services, particularly on the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he has been one of the most useful members. Between such a man and the representative of the Republican party chosen by them to be their second representative in the government, what a contrast!—Both of these men within a few hours of each other were the observed of all observers in Washington, standing before the gaze of men, each addressing the assembly of which they were members. Surely the grand old Democratic party with all its proud antecedents was not disgraced by *its* representative; would to Heaven we could say that our country was not humiliated in the eyes of the world by the representative of the Republican party, the successful opponent of Mr. Pendleton for the Vice Presidency.—*Boston Post.*

☞Substitute for Butter—Marry the nicest girl you know. You will then have her to preside at your breakfast table, and unless you are a sad dog indeed, you will not require any *but-her*.

☞Young ladies who faint on being "proposed to," can be restored to consciousness by just whispering in their ear you were only joking.

☞When you see a full grown, healthy Abolitionist outside of a military uniform, either "the truth is not in him" or else he is a coward at heart.

☞"I'll pay your bill at sight," said the blind man to the doctor, who in vain attempted to cure him of blindness.

Hanner Tiffiin to her Dear Neamire.

[The following letter was presented to our own correspondent by an intelligent contraband who said he found it on the field of battle:]—*Freeman's Journal.*

DARKEYSDALE, Mass. Feb. 10, 1865.

MY DEAR NEAMIRE: Your last letter has jes come teu hand, and the ear-rings teu.—Kezier says she's much obleeged teu you; she looks fust rate in 'em. I guess that southern gal felt kinder shaller when you took 'em out o' her ears. Serve her right, the cruel trol'p for livin' on the sweat o' the poor colored men's breows. Last week, Capt. Bigelow sent his darter Jemimy a splendid pyanner he captered from a gothic vandel woman deown there.—She had the impadence teu call him a brute and a thevin' Yankee; but he got some o' his men teu set fire teu her dress, and she soon sung another teune. Your brother Job has failed agin in business and made atween thirty and forty thousand dollars, and neow he's got the handsomest pew in church.

The Dillabys and Metcalfs and Dewlittles, and a good many more o' our nabors, has gone deown teu Savannor teu git holt o' confiscated property. Your father thinks they've went deown a leetle mite teu soon; for he says ontil them southern confedert cusses is eout and eout exterminated, he calclates they'll be likely to preowl areound o' nights and murder and set fire tew the loyal eastern folks in cold blud, and I teu, for by all ackeounts they're jest as savage as wild injins and wunt stay confiscated, no matter what eour great and noble president says. Kezire says she wonders yeou hain't sent her any silk dresses yet; she says mebbe yeou got some sweetheart deown there ten give 'em teu; but I guess that's only her fun, for she knows you wouldn't think 'o takin' a shine teu any such gothic vandels. All the folks in this section goes for a vigerous persecution of the war, but purty much all on 'em has sloped for Canady to git clear o' the draft.—We've got a new minister here. He's only preached the tew last sabboths; he goes in strong for war and extermination. He says that if he had his way he'd soak the hull confederacy in kerosene ile, and set fire teu 'em, men, wimen, and children, all but the colored folks. We like him better than any minister we ever had in Darkeysdale, he's so good.—Debby Peabody has gin her little boy to a french woman that was stayin' here a spell last summer. She made Debby some presents for lettin her take little Enoch, and neow the french woman has taken him away to France. Debby says the hand of providence was inteu it, 'cause it will save her all the expenses of his clothin', schoolin' and provissions. There's so many o' men folks gone away from here, it seems as if there was'nt nothin' left but wimin, and they're cuttin' up wus than Satan. I don't know what'll become o' the critters if the southern confederacy ain't exterminated soon; so that their husbans and brothers can git home from Canada teu see teu 'em. Gineral Butler has been makin' speeches on teu Lowell and Boston about savin' his sojers. Old Stanchard, the pizen copperhead, says he guesses Butler saved more money than sojers, and he come in the other night and showed a picter (a carickateur he called it); it was a dog, with Gineral Butler's mineteur for its head; it's got a collar on its neck with "Shyster" wrote on it.

There was three tin kittles tied teu the dog's tail, with "big bethel," "duch gap," and "fort Fisher" wrote on the kittles, and there was a road-post with "Lowell" onteu it, and Mr. Lincon was a standin' with a wip in his hand, a sayin' teu the dog "git eout," and there was a pious lookin' person on teu the picter, a sayin' "its amhominable!" Your father told old Stanchard arter he seen it that he ought to be sent teu fort warren. Most all the officers deown south from these parts has been sendin' home pyanners and picters and marvel statters; but I think they'd a good deal better send on silk dresses an' jewelry, and let the sojers burn the statters and picters. Your father says you must hurry up an' git the south exterminated as soon as you can, for then we're comin' deown there teu confiscate an' locate, and so is most of the folks about here, an' yeour father wants yeou teu let him know the very minit they're exterminated and subjugated, so he can git deown there ahead o' anybody else. Kesire says don't forget some silk dresses for her, and yeour brother Job says if you can capter a good gold watch an' a diamond pin he he don't mind allowing yeou a second-hand price for 'em in petrolyum stock which he's president of the company. Exterminate as many of the gothic vandals as you can, and capter all the property yeou can find, and don't forgit teu read your bible steddy, is the wish an' prayer of yeour affeeshenit mother.

HANNER TIFFLINS.

Oh! p. s. I forgot teu tell you that deacon Pardon's darter, Mehitable, is goin' teu be married next harvest time teu a colored man that skewered his libity from bondige in the southern klimes, by settin fire to his gothic master's manshun and burnin' up the family, an' skewrin' their jewlry an' then 'scapin' inteu Massachusetts, the sylum o' the pressed colored man.—He's good an' noble an' pious though he ain't teu say good lookin'. Mehitable brought him reound teu eour heous tother evenin' on a visit; the room was pooty warm an' he smelt a little leoud, but Mehitable says she's fond o' the sent, 'cause mister Generation that wrote a book abeout it, says it's healthy.

Old copperhead Stanchard stept in a short spell arter they went eout, and we couldn't beat it out of his stubborn head that there wasn't a skunk in the cellar. Mehit says that Mr. Swankey (that's her colored beau's name) Romeo Swankey, is goin' to study for a lawyer.—Mehit's a learnin' him his letters, an' she's only been tew weeks at it, an' he knows A and W and izzard when he sees 'em aready, an' yet that abomnable pizen old copperhead, old Stanchard, says when that nigger learns teu read there'll be good skatin' in hell. Them was his very words, the horid old blastedfemer.

WHO GOVERN THE COUNTRY?

The list of Standing Committees of the United States Senate shows, most unmistakably, by whom the important legislation of the country is prepared. Out of the *twenty-six* Standing Committees, New England monopolizes *twelve* chairmanships—all the most important ones, and such as furnish the greatest patronage and pickings. Below will be found a recapitulation and comparison:

NEW ENGLAND.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of Senate—Lot M. Morrill, of Maine.
Finance.—W. P. Fessenden, of Maine.
Claims.—Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire.
Foreign Relations.—Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts.
Military Affairs.—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Pensions—Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut.
District of Columbia.—James Dixon, of Connecticut.
Manufactures.—William Sprague, of Rhode Island.
Printing.—Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island.
Post Offices and Post Roads.—J. Collamer, of Vermont.
Library.—Jacob Collamer, of Vermont.
Public Buildings &c.—Solomon Foot, of Vermont.

THE BALANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Commerce.—L. Chandler, of Michigan.
Pacific Railroad.—J. M. Howard, Michigan.
Territories.—B. F. Wade, Ohio.
Agriculture.—J. Sherman, Ohio.
Public Lands.—J. Harlan, Iowa.
Naval Affairs.—J. W. Grimes, Iowa.
Judiciary.—Lyman Trumbull, Illinois.
Private Land Claims.—Ira Harris, New York.
Indian Affairs.—J. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.
Enrolled Bills.—T. O. Howe, Wisconsin.
Revolutionary Claims.—Alex. Ramsey, Minnesota.
Patents and Patent Office.—E. Cowan, Pennsylvania.
Engrossed Bills.—H. S. Lane, Indiana.
Mines and Mining.—John Conness, California.

It will be observed that although each of the New England Senators has a chairmanship, and Collamer, of Vermont, two, the States of Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey and Oregon are entirely ignored. True, about four of these are Democratic States, and, of course, they deserve no representation.

In the formation of the committees the Democratic Senators are treated most scurvily, and every important committee is so arranged as to be entirely under New England control. A single glance at the above exhibit will convince the most stupid reader that all the more important affairs of the Government are entirely in the hands of New England Yankees. Look, for instance, at the great Empire State—put off as it is with a chairmanship of "Private Land Claims," and the Old Keystone with one on "Patents and the Patent Office!" At the same time New England has control of all the military and financial affairs! How do our Pennsylvania "Dutchmen" like the picture? Is it not pleasant to be under Yankee domination?

The injustice of allowing New England thus to monopolize the legislation of the country—not to mention the disgrace of it—will be more manifest by consulting the following figures.—By the census of 1860, the six New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut had a white population of 3,110,572. By the same census Pennsylvania had a white population of 2,840,266—or only 251,305 less than those whole six States. In the same year New York had 3,831,750—*or seven hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and fifty eight* (720,-158) more than the whole six Yankee States! Again. The six New England States polled, at the late presidential election, 515,650 votes. At the same election Pennsylvania polled 572,-707—or *fifty seven thousand and fifty seven votes* MORE THAN ALL NEW ENGLAND! [GOV. Andrew, of Massachusetts, gives the key to this result—their population is superabundantly female; the males being largely engaged down south, cotton speculating and reconstructing rebel States by "conventions," etc.] New York, at the same election, polled a vote of 730,721—or *two hundred and twenty-five thousand and seventy one* (225,071) VOTES MORE THAN ALL THE YANKEE STATES COMBINED! And yet, after these facts, these two great States are tendered the chairmanships of committees to deliberate upon "private claims" and mechanical "models!"—But, as these are days of humiliation, Pennsylvania, as well as her sister States, must bow down and be silent.—*Pat. & Union.*

☞There are three faithful friends—a good wife, an old dog, and ready money.

☞A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to fix the standard weight of potatoes at fifty-six pounds per bushel.

☞It is a good thing to laugh at any rate, says Dryden, and if a straw can tickle a man it is an instrument of happiness.

☞The New York *Herald* has dubbed the oil millionaires "Petrolians." "Why not call them Gent-iles?" asks the Venango *Spectator*.

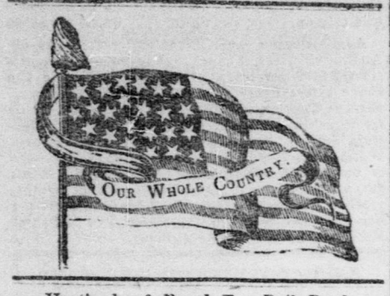
☞If a lover finds a pleasant note from his sweetheart stuck into the keyhole, it is the keyhole to his heart.

☞The Kansas papers complain of the great increase of crime in that State, and say that murders are of daily occurrence, most of them attended by circumstances of atrocious brutality.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : MARCH 31, 1865.



Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.25 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Do the People Sustain the War?

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, is regarded by many simple-minded persons as proof positive of the popular approval of the policy of military coercion. Had there been a free and fair election, and had the result proved the same, there might be some ground for this misconceived notion. But even then, under the condition of things that prevails now, there would have been excellent reason to doubt that the majority expressed their true sentiments in voting for Mr. Lincoln. It is certainly not to be denied that the people, the majority, do no longer voluntarily sustain the war. They do sustain it, *but it is upon compulsion.* Nobody volunteers, now, except for lucre. Nobody goes into the service, unless he cannot keep out of it. The loudest war-shriekers pay the highest prices to keep their carcasses clear of "government blue." The most zealous advocates of military coercion, forswear their own souls, rather than shoulder the musket they are called upon to carry. Nay, there is, now-a-days, not one man in fifty, who from mere motives of patriotism, goes into the ranks of the federal armies. In short, the people of the loyal states are compelled, against their own will, to support the policy of the administration in continuing the war. If this be not so, why is it that we have a *compulsory* draft every few weeks? or why is it that every hamlet and cross-roads in the country, is made the rendezvous of a provost guard? No, no, the truth is plain and not to be hidden. The majority of the people do not heartily, or willingly, sustain the continuation of the war. Men may dislike the assertion of this truth, but it *is* truth, nevertheless. It is a fact so self-evident that the most subtle advocate of the war, will not attempt to cover it from the public discernment. Since such is the state of things, is Mr. Lincoln now obeying the will of the people? That is the question. Let his friends answer it, if they can.

"Copperheads."

The Chicago Platform proposed, by means of negotiation, to make an effort to obtain peace, "upon the basis of the Federal Union." The words we quote are the precise language of the platform. Well, because of this proposition, the supporters of that platform and the candidate placed upon it, were denounced by the Lincolnites, as "copperheads" and "traitors."—The idea of sending commissioners to parley with Jeff Davis, was simply treason, in the eyes of the sublimated patriots who supported Abraham Lincoln for re-election. "Men who talk about peace," said they, "ought to be hung!" But, mark you, months prior to his re-inauguration, this same Abraham Lincoln, after having sent a messenger to Richmond "to parley with Jeff Davis," himself had a meeting, *on the subject of peace*, with three of the most prominent and active "rebels," who represented Jeff Davis in the conference. In this case Mr. Lincoln did exactly what the abolitionists said Gen. McClellan would do, if elected. Hence, according to their theory, he has turned "copperhead," and ought to be hung. If he had done but one thing more, if he had but offered the "rebel" commissioners the simple terms of the Union and the Constitution, he would have become a Democrat; but failing in this, he has only become a "copperhead" and we, therefore, commend him to the tender mercies of the hangman whose services the "Loyal Union League" intended to employ in the case of Gen. McClellan.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The next Democratic State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 21st. Candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General will be nominated by the Convention.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Scarce—laborers.

☞Plenty—farms without farmers.

☞Absorbing—the 7-30 loan. Swallows up loose change "muchly."

☞Opened—the Spring campaign. See account of war news.

☞Better—Andy Johnson's health. Coherence fast returning.

☞York, Carlisle, Harrisburg and Easton have all gone Democratic, by largely increased majorities.

☞An abolitionist in Boston calls his newly born son, "Constitutional Amendment." The boy ought to be an amendment of the father.

☞A number of negroes from Wheeling, Va., attacked Bridgeport, O., a few days ago, but were driven off. "John Brown's soul is marching on."

☞The Missourians are turning their attention to the culture of the grape. Enough grape has been sown, in that state, during the last four years, to produce a respectable crop.

☞Moved West. Our young friend, Henry F. Irvine, left this place, on Tuesday last, to locate in the State of Illinois. We hope Suckerdom will agree with him, *et vice versa.*

☞An abolition paper bewails the fact that Andy Johnson got drunk; but what a glorious thing it would be if Lincoln had never done anything worse!—*Daybook.*

☞David Over, Esq., formerly of the Bedford *Inquirer*, has purchased the Lewistown *Gazette*, and is now engaged in publishing the same. We wish him well, barring politics.

☞For sale. The "Waynesburg Messenger" office is offered for sale. It is said to be one of the best paying country printing-offices in the western part of the state.

☞How does the Vice President differ from the bulk of Washington society? The latter is principally composed of "loose characters," whilst his excellency is generally a *tight* one.

☞The Hancock (O.) *Courier*, published by Mr. W. L. Glessner, is one of our spiciest and spunkiest Democratic exchanges. Long life to it.

☞Rich, rare, racy, rollicking and rampant—the Bellefonte *Watchman*, of last week. The pictorial life of Abraham Lincoln, on the first page, is an excellent thing, in its way. Hurrah for Meek, say we!

☞A detective who was formerly engaged in arresting conscripts and deserters, at $30 per head, recently enlisted. A letter from the army informs us that the boys put him in a blanket and tossed him about till his bones ached, saying at every pitch they gave him, "So much for the $30 you took off a poor soldier." Verily, "chickens come home to roost."

☞Capts. D. W. Mullin, A. Compher, D. F. Beegle, Lieut. J. B. Helm and Quartermaster Thomas King, all of the 101st P. V., and lately prisoners in the South, are at present on a visit to their homes in this county. Lieutenant Helm was not exchanged, but effected his escape, after several trials, and after suffering great hardships and being exposed to many and terrible dangers. We are sorry to learn that Capt. Mullin is seriously ill.

HOOVER AND MARSHALL OIL CO.—We have 500 shares of the stock of this company, which we will sell low for cash. It was originally $2.50 stock, but is now sold by the company at $5.00. The company have a well flowing 18 barrels per day and are sinking several new wells. They expect soon, we are informed, to declare a dividend.

"STUMP ISLANDS OIL CO." ALL RIGHT.—"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The recent great freshet of the Allegheny River, passed away, leaving upon the territory of the Stump Islands Oil Co., it is said, over $1000,00 worth of lumber, barrels, tanks, &c. The company is now boring at the mouth of Ritchey Run, with fine prospects. Those who desire to invest in the stock of this company must apply soon to Hon. S. L. Russell, as, in a few more weeks, stock may not be had at $1.00 per share. We hear that the company have already sold several thousand shares.

HOPEWELL OIL CO.—This company is confessedly upon a better basis than nine-tenths of the concerns gotten up now-a-days. It has a development fund of $35,000 actually *paid in.* Two engines have been purchased by the company, and several wells are about being commenced. The company owns 200 acres, in fee simple, on the Allegheny river, in Scrub Grass tp., Venango county. As territory now sells in that neighborhood, it would be worth $200,000, which would place the stock at par.

We conclude our list of township and borough officers, chosen at the late elections, by the addition of the following:

Middle Woodberry.—Judge, John S. Hetrick; Inspectors, Thomas Johnston, Michael Hartman; Justice of the Peace, Samuel J. Castner; Constable, John Watson and Sol. Barley, a-tie; School Directors, J. M. Mentzer, and Martin Wolf and W. M. Pearson a-tie; Supervisors, Jacob Kifer, Philip S. Croft; Assessor, Fred. Kauffman; Auditor, John Keith; Township Clerk, Fred. Hartman.

Colerain.—Constable, Wm. Rose; Judge, Henry P. Diehl; Inspectors, John Shoemaker, Josiah Ott; School Directors, Henry Harkleroad, S. Stuckey; Supervisors, Philip Shoemaker, David Deal; Assessor, A. Weisel; Auditor, Josiah Shoemaker.

Broad Top.—Justice of the Peace, J. M. Lehman, Judge, J Taylor; Inspectors, Thomas M. Long, David Brumbaugh; School Directors, David Young, C. W. Ashcom; Supervisors, D. H. Figard, Constable, W. P. Hazzard; Auditor, O. P. Dorn.

[BY SPECIAL REQUEST.]

SONG.

Speak gently, step lightly,
O'er the dead soldier's grave;
Who died in bloody battle,
His country to save.
Tho' his strong arm be withered,
He is still with us here,
In the praise of the nation,
As it falls on our ear.

CHORUS.—Then we'll march boldly on,
Though death bars the way,
With our old flag waving o'er us,
None but traitors will say nay.
With the stars and stripes respected,
We will come back, by and by;
In some quiet little churchyard,
May our bones in honor lie.

Speak gently, step lightly,
As you pass down that lane;
There lives a poor maiden
Whose lover was slain;
Though she mourns broken-hearted,
Like a true Yankee girl,
She smiles through her tears to see
That dear old flag unfurled.

Speak gently, step lightly,
As you pass by that cot;
There lives a poor widow,
May she ne'er be forgot;
She gave husband and son
To her country and God,
She's alone; they lie buried
'Neath Antietam's sod.

Speak gently, step lightly,
As you pass by that mound;
There the bones of a traitor
Lie deep in the ground.
How died he? in battle,
Beneath that old oak?
No! his doom was the traitor's,
He died by the rope.*

Speak gently, step lightly,
Though terrors have passed,
Betwixt the North and the South,
May they be the last;
With our country united
And blest evermore,
We'll tackle France and England
And settle the old score.

*John Brown, we presume.

THE WAR.

Full details of the contests in front of Petersburg on Saturday last, have been received. They contain very little that is new. After the Confederates had been driven from Fort Steadman, the Ninth Federal corps was reinforced by the Sixth corps A charge was made upon the Confederate works, and on Saturday evening, when the battle ceased, the Federal troops were in possession of a small portion of the intrenched Confederate picket line. Otherwise both armies held their original positions. There was brisk artillery firing all day Sunday, but no general engagement. The artillery duels were resumed yesterday morning, but by noon everthing was quiet. Gen. Grant has made a detailed statement of his losses in the battle. He lost 166 killed, 1,201 wounded, and 713 missing, making a total Federal loss of 2,080. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is not known. The number of Confederate prisoners captured was 1,883.

Sherman's army on March 21st, formed a semicircle, the western flank being at Bentonsville, and the eastern flank at Goldsboro.' On March 22, Sherman established his headquarters at Goldsboro', and gradually moved the centre of his line forward, until all his troops were concentrated between Bentonsville and Goldsboro'. Sherman's line faced the north, and the Confederates were north and northwest of it, with their headquarters at Raleigh.—*Age.*

Important Fights in General Meade's Front—The Enemy Capture Fort Steadman, but it is Retaken with 1,600 Prisoners—Unsuccessful Attack on Fort Haskell.

WASHINGTON, March, 25.—This morning at 4½ o'clock, the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Steadman; but after a vigorous contest the fort was recaptured with 1,600 prisoners and two battle flags, and all the guns were uninjured. General M'Laughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels, who also assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss. The official report is subjoined.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., 1.30 P. M., March 22.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* The following despatch of General Parke is received from Gen. Meade.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4.30 A. M., with three divisions under command of General Gordon.

By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the Third brigade, First Division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the Fort. They established themselves on the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm.

Soon after a determined attack was made on Fort Haskell, held by a part of M'Laughlin's brigade, Wilcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

The First brigade of Hartranft's division, held in reserve, was brought up and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts to retake the hill were made and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the Second brigade, when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by the troops of the First division on either flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,600. Two battle flags have also been brought in.

The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines.

The whole line was immediately re-occupied and the guns retaken uninjured.

I regret to add that Gen. M'Laughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss was otherwise not heavy.

Great praise is due to Gen. Hartranft for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great skill in this, its first engagement.

JOHN G. PARKE, Major General.

CITY POINT, March 25, 8 P. M.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* The number of prisoners reported by the Provost Marshal is 2,200 taken by the Ninth Corps, and 500 by the Second corps. There may be still some more to be brought in. U. S. GRANT.

Capture of Goldsboro' and Smithfield—Sherman, Schofield and Terry in Hourly Communication.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—The following was received this morning from Fortress Monroe:

The following advices from Newbern, N. C., have just reached here, via the Albemarle canal:

Gen. Schofield's forces, which moved out from Kinston, triumphantly entered Goldsboro', on Tuesday evening March 21st, meeting with very little resistance. They captured a large amount of property, including forty railroad cars, two locomotives, etc.

A portion of Sherman's force which moved from Fayetteville, met the enemy on the same day (Tuesday) at Mount Olive, where quite an engagement ensued. The enemy, being overpowered and flanked, retreated in confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro' and Raleigh. Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in hourly communication with each other, and are pressing the enemy closely.

The prisoners taken admit that they are unable successfully to resist this combination, and that Raleigh must certainly fall. Sherman's wagon trains have arrived at Kinston, and the railroads and bridges will be repaired, so that cars will run through to Goldsboro' and Raleigh in a few days.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails in our army, and the troops are sweeping all before them in the shape of an enemy. Gen. Terry's forces also captured a number of cars at Fayson's depot, near Goldsboro'. Many prisoners have been captured and numerous deserters are coming in.

Southern Accounts of Sherman's Defeat—The Advance of His Left and Centre Columns Checked—He Suffers Heavy Loss.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—9 o'clock P. M.—The following extracts from Richmond papers have been received this evening at 8:30 P. M., from Gen. Grant:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, March 23.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* Richmond papers received. The following is from a dispatch from North Carolina:

"It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday, and from all we can learn it appears that Sherman has attempted no advance since his check on that day."

"General Hardee's victory on the 16th inst. was a very important one, and as regards the enemy a most bloody affair. General Johnston telegraphs that in that battle the Confederate loss was 450, while that of the enemy was 3,300. The fight took place at Averysboro, on the Cape Fear river, half way between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

"General Johnston's defeat of the enemy last Sunday, the 19th inst., occurred at Bentonville, near the Neuse river."

By these facts we are informed that Sherman has been pushing towards Raleigh in two columns—one moving due north from Fayetteville, the other northward from Newbern. General Hardee fought the former, General Johnston the latter.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

General News.

Gen. Grant reports to the War Department an extract from the Richmond *Dispatch*, but the date is not given. The *Dispatch* states that it is understood, in official circles, that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday, and that Sherman has not attempted to advance since that day. Hardee's victory, on the 16th, is claimed to have been an important one. The fight took place at Averysboro', on the Cape Fear River, half way between Raleigh and Fayetteville. The Federal loss on that occasion, according to Johnston's report, was three thousand three hundred men; the Confederate loss but four hundred and fifty. On the 19th, we are again reminded, Johnston himself defeated the other column of Sherman, at Bentonville, near the Neuse River. From these facts, it is inferred by the *Dispatch*, that Sherman has been pushing towards Raleigh in two columns, one moving due north from Fayetteville, and the other northwest from Newbern. Hardee, adds the *Dispatch*, fought the former, and Johnston the latter.

The news from Europe by the Australasian is simply interesting as indicating the general feeling in England in regard to the probability of a war with this country, growing out of the claims and counter-claims of the two Governments for damages inflicted, directly or indirectly, by the war. In the English House of Commons the question was asked whether any demands for compensation for losses, occasioned by the Alabama and other Confederate vessels, had been made upon the British Government by that of the United States. Mr. Layard stated, in reply, that no demand of the kind had been made within the past six months, but that numerous claims for indemnity had been made by British subjects against the Government of the United States on account of transactions during the war, and had been forwarded to Washington. It is also asserted that the representative of the United States at Paris has addressed to the French Government a remonstrance in regard to the clandestine shipment of recruits on board the Rappahannock, a part of the crew of the Florida having been transferred to the Rappahannock recently. The Duke de Morny, who is generally believed to have been the half brother of the Emperor Napoleon, and who was not only one of the most devoted adherents of the Emperor, but was also one of his most trusted counsellors, died at Paris on the 10th inst. The Confederate steamer Shenandoah is reported to have destroyed eleven American merchantmen in the Indian Ocean. When she was last heard from she was at Melbourne, Australia, refitting and provisioning preparatory to resuming her cruise.

Secretary McCullough has decided, in the matter of the cotton captured at Savannah, to reimburse every loyal owner the value of the cotton belonging to him which was seized and sent north. The object of Secretary McCullough in adopting this policy is said to be to render the loyalists in the Southern States averse from burning their cotton to prvent it from falling into Federal hands, as they would be inclined to do if compensation were denied them.—*Balt. Gazette.*

☞The greatest freshet ever known on the Susquehanna river, occurred on last Friday and Saturday week. It exceeded, by 30 inches, the great flood of 1846. Thousands of saw logs and millions of feet of sawed lumber were swept away.

Pay of the Soldier.

In the course of a late speech, Senator Saulsbury, the Democratic Representative of the State of Delaware in the United States Senate said:

I shall vote to increase the pay of the soldiers. It is well known that I was no friend of this war in its inception; I have been no friend of it in its progress; but being in it, and the Government calling for the services of men, and they volunteering or being conscripted, I will vote to pay those men, who believe they are doing right, a resonable compensation. I do not know that personally I am under any obligations to the soldiers so far as my State is concerned, because they have been taught to believe that my views are antagonistic to the cause in which they have been engaged to serve their country, but whatever deception may be practiced upon them, I intend in my capacity here as a legislator to vote that those men who believe they are serving their country faithfully shall receive proper reward.

Sir, what is the compensation of a soldier? I understand it is the sum of sixteen dollars a month. Sixteen dollars a month to go upon the deadly battle-field! Sixteen dollars a month to leave wife, and children, and home, with all its endearments! Sir, it is no compensation at all; and although I believe that the war was a great mistake, and that peace can never come to this country through the bloody track of war, I will vote to pay the men who think differently from me guided by patriotic motives, a just and reasonable compensation.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

By the President of the U. S. of America.

WHEREAS, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled "An act to amend several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of National forces and for other purposes, requiring that in addition to other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or the naval service, all persons who have deserted from the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to provost marshals within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the press is requested to notify all deserters, returning within 60 days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and commands, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they serve for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by the aforesaid act of Congress, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 15th day of May 1865, return to the service or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on the condition they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and in addtoin thereto a period equal to the term lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of March, A. D., 1865, and of the independence the eighty-ninth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President.
W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS—THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.—Our readers, we are sure, are not generally aware of the great impetus that has been given to manufactures since the beginning of the war. The high rates of exchange, and the necessities of the army, have made the Eastern hills and valleys resound with the hum of busy machinery, and nowhere has machinery done more or created a greater revolution in production and trade than in the manufacture of the watch. What was once the toilsome, slow and uncertain result of hand labor only, is now the swift demonstration of unvarying mechanical forces. The same class of genius that invented the telegraph and the sewing machine invented the delicate and wonderful mechanism that takes hold of the raw material—the brass and steel, and gold, and precious stones, and under competent direction turns out that daily wonder and necessity—a perfect time-keeper. That genius is essentially *American*, and has been found, collected, assimilated and made productive by the American Watch Co., at Waltham, Mass. Taking the best fruits of several years experiments, they established their factory nearly ten years ago, which they have been compelled to enlarge from year to year until they now employ seven hundred workmen, and turn out a product valued at a million and a half of dollars per annum—or equal that of all other watches now sold in this country. The secret of this Company's success is that they have done what they promised—that they have furnished a first-rate substantial watch at a moderate price—and this is the great difference between their watches and the ordinary importations from Europe. Except certain very high-priced varieties, the European watch is the result of cheap and unskilled hand labor, that never goes well, and in a short time "costs more than it comes to" in repairs. The American Watch Co. give a guarantee for the quality of all their products, that is good with any dealer who sells them.—*Exchange.*

☞Queen Victoria has at last fully and plumply recognized the Empire of Mexico. She addresses Maximilian as my good brother and the Empress as my dear, good sister. As things look now, the Mexican matter is becoming a family affair among European nations, and good bye to the glorious old Monroe doctrine, though it does derive its title and significance from a Virginian.—*Day Book.*

Big Strike at Deer Creek.

On Thursday of last week, at the depth of 500 feet, a vein of oil and gas was struck in the oil well at Deer Creek, which promises to revolutionize the oil interests on the Clarion River. Immediately on removing the tools the well commenced to throw up a stream of water, oil and gas some 20 feet into the air, and has continued to flow ever since, the quantity of oil greatly increasing. During the time the ice was running out of the river, the begining of this week, it gorged below the mouth of Deer Creek, and knocked down the derrick, and covered the well with water several feet deep. It continued, however to throw a stream up above the surface, and resembled at intervals a whale spouting. It is difficult to catch and retain what the well yields at present, but what has been caught, shows a large proportion of excellent oil. For miles below the oil can be seen floating on the river. Many persons from Oil City and the east have visited this well in the last few days, some of them have offered Mr. Whitehill—one of the proprietors—large figures for his interest or stock; but he knows its value too well to dispose of it. All agree that when the well is tubed and the water shut off from above, it will be a *large flowing well*—no one can now estimate how large—but many put it at several hundred barrels. The gas is so strong that all the borings—and some of the pieces of rock last knocked off at the bottom of the well were large—but all were thrown out of the top of the conductor.—*Clarion Dem.*

☞The best abused man of the day is the ex-Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin. According to one of the toady papers, he left Washington disgusted with every thing and almost everybody in public life. He complains that "almost every one with whom he had anything to do has played him false. With the Secretary of the Navy, whom he was influential in having appointed to his present position, he has scarcely exchanged a word during the last two years; while Mr. Fessenden, whom he assisted to engineer into the Treasury, some months since, with the understanding that he should remain in the Cabinet and leave Hamlin a clear track for his place in the Senate, had no sooner reached that position than he turned the whole patronage, power and machinery of his department into the effort to secure his own return to the Senate and the defeat of Mr. Hamlin." Poor man! There must be some *color* to charges coming from such a source.—*Day-book.*

Heavy Decline in Prices.

The reports of the leading markets of the country, in our columns this morning show a heavy decline in the principal articles of produce and manufactures. The falling off in sugar, molasses and every description of groceries, is very marked. Something like a panic seems to have taken hold of the grocery markets. Provisions sympathise very perceptibly, and a corresponding decline took place. In the dry goods market there has been a rapid downward run, and there appears to be a quiet disposition to stand from under.—*Pitts. Com. March 20.*

The Lady's Friend.

"GRANDMOTHER'S STORY" is the significant title of the handsome and expressive steel engraving of the April number of the LADY'S FRIEND. The story attached to it, by Bella Z. Spencer, explains the significance of the engraving. Then we have the usual richly colored *double* steel Fashion Plate. Then a variety of other engravings of the fashions, worktable, &c. Then for music, a song, "I Built a Bridge of Fancies." Then the usual amount of literary matter, including "Lavinia's Education," by Julia Gill; "a Story of a Household," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Larry O'Leary's Ghost," by Emma M. Johnson; Two Kisses," by Idy Mason; "An Everyday Story," by Leslie Waltor; "Four Birthdays," by Frances Lee; "The Statue in the Block," by Beatrice Colonna; Novelties for April, Editor's Department, New Books, Receipts, Fashions, &c., &c.

☞Price $2.50; 2 copies $4.00; 9 copies $16.00; 21 copies $31.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums.* Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

☞It seems to be accorded by the universal consent of mankind that DR. J. C. AYER & Co's Sarsaparilla, Pectoral and Pills are the greatest remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease; that AYER'S Sarsaparilla is the great Elixir of Life, which Philosophers have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourselves.

—DIED—

DIEHL.—In Friend's Cove, on the evening of March 7th, 1865. Mary M. Diehl, wife of John Diehl, aged 63 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

CORLEY.—On the 25th inst., Henry Corley, of Harrison township, aged 69 years, 7 months and 20 days.

CALLAHAN.—In Bedford, on Saturday, the 18th inst., in the faith and hope of the Gospel, Mrs. Violet Callahan, aged 75 years.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LUMBER.

JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

Will be exposed to public sale, by the subscriber, at Jacob Ellenberger's, on the Glade Pike, nineteen miles west of Bedford, on MONDAY, 10th April, next, about one hundred thousand feet of seasoned White Pine Boards and Scantling. This sale of Lumber will amply pay builders and others wanting good Lumber, as it will be sold peremptorily. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, noon, when conditions will be made known, by

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, March 31.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SHARP, DEC'D.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE,

March 31—6t* Adm'r.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "lepines," and "Swiss levers," in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *make-believes*, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to *keep time*.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat, not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

March 31—1m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

IT CURES CHOLERA, WHEN FIRST TAKEN, in a few hours, Dysentery in half an hour, Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price 40 and 80 cents.

TONAWANDA, Pa., August 6, 1859.

Dr. S. I. Tobias, New York: Dear Sir:—I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Billious Colic and Cholera Morbus I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivalled as a horse liniment amongst farriers and boatmen on this canal.

WM. LEWIS,
Sup't North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. March 31—1m

BUTLER'S FIASCO

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes, nor was

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY

more complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

March 31—1m

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent, but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by H. O. Reamer, Bedford, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

March 31, 1865—1m

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Anna Rininger, widow of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., presented a petition, setting forth that the said Henry Rininger, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, the said Anna, and issue six children, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar County, Iowa, Joseph Rininger, in Cedar County, Iowa; George Rininger, residing in Bedford County, Pa., John Rininger, Jeremiah Rininger, and Ellen Rininger, residing in Cedar County, Iowa, all of whom are minors, and have for their Guardian (*ad litem*) William Clark, that said intestate died seized in his demesne, as of fee, of, and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of William Clark, Joseph W. Sleek, Thomas W. Blackburn, John Ake, and others, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises, on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, March 24, 1865. Sheriff.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

Master's Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

Josiah Miller, Esq., Adm'r. of the estate of Catharine Wolford, widow of Joseph Wolford, deceased, vs. James Logue. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 107, Nov. Term, 1864, being Scire Facias to revive judgment in Ejectment to No. 229, April Term, 1850.

Whereas, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1864, to the aforesaid Term of said Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that the said defendant should pay a certain sum of money therein designated (with interest and costs) being for the purchase money for certain real estate: and whereas, at the February Term of said Court, A. D. 1865, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell the real estate aforesaid, unless the said defendant should pay the amount of said judgment, debt, interest and costs.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 22d day of April, next,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the real estate of James Logue, the aforesaid defendant, consisting of the following described two tracts of valuable farm land, with usual improvements, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, viz:

All that certain real estate and tract of land, adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Jacob Wagerman and others, containing 142 acres and 52 perches, more or less.

ALSO—All that other certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Adam Wolford and others, containing 73 acres and 43 perches, more or less; the same being part of the real estate devised to said Catharine Wolford by her late husband Joseph Wolford, deceased, for and during her natural life, as by his last Will and Testament, recorded in Will Book, No. 3, page 306, in the Register's Office at Bedford, fully appears, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. H. SPANG,
March 31. Master in Chancery.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

Notice in Partition.

BY virtue of a writ of Partition, or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will proceed to value and appraise the Real Estate of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison town ship, Bedford County, dec'd., to wit: One tract of land in Harrison township, Bedford County, containing one hundred and eight acres, and one fourth, with a double log house, stable, and spring house, thereon erected, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Devore, John V. Wertz, and others, on Thursday, the 13th day of April, 1865; at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Catharine Miller are, 1st, Mary Ann, wife of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., of Juniata township, Bedford County, Pa., 2nd, Sophia, wife of John V. Wertz of Harrison township 3d Susan wife of Andrew Ball, of Londondery township, 4th Catharine wife of Peter Aaron of Venango County 5th Hester wife of Daniel M. Miller of Harrison town ship 6th the issue of Sarah a dec'd daughter to wit, 1, Elizabeth Miller of Bedford township 2nd Susan wife of of George Leddig, of Londondery township, 3rd, John S. Miller, of Harrison township. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, March 24, 1865. Sheriff.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of Frederick Berkheimer, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, the 31st day of March, inst., at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JNO. P. REED,
March 17, 1865. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of J. Weisel, dec'd, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on Thursday, the 13th day of April next, all the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, to wit: All that tract of land, now in the possession of John Wertz, situate on the Johnstown Road, about three miles from Pleasantville, containing

222 ACRES,

121 perches more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a Dwelling-House, and Double Log Barn thereon erected. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. The tract is well supplied with good running water, and is covered with fine locust, chestnut, and other valuable timber.

—*ALSO*—

there will be sold on Friday, the 15th of April, on the premises, in the same township, one other tract containing 251 acres and 23 perches, more or less, the same being the mansion property of said dec'd, and situate within one mile of St. Clairsville, about 120 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract is well covered with white pine, oak and other valuable timber.—There is also a good log Dwelling-House and Double Log Barn upon the premises. This farm is well supplied with water, and there is an orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Both of the above tracts of land are patented, and titles indisputable.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of Sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

JOHN WEISEL,
JOHN FICKES. } EXECUTORS.
March 17, 1865.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR AND CANE MILLS.

THE undersigned is agent for the above named machines, at manufacturer's prices. Pamphlets describing the use of machines, and the process of manufacturing syrup and sugar from sorgho, can be had by applying to him by letter or otherwise, or by calling at the "*Gazette*" office.

The undersigned has also on hand, and for sale, a large lot of pure sorgho seed, which can be had by application to him, or at the store of P. A. Reed, Bedford. He manufactured last season, several hundred gallons of sorgho syrup, which sells for $1.50 per gallon. From 150 to 300 gallons can be produced to the acre.

J. H. SCHELL,
March 10, 1865. SCHELLSBURG, Penn'a.

List of Retailers.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize in the county of Bedford, for the year 1865, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

		Class.	$ cts.
Bedford Borough,			
Mrs. V. B. Tate	store	14	7 00
M. & G. Reimund	"	14	7 00
Geo. R. Oster & Co.	"	14	7 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.	"	13	10 00
T. H. & N. J. Lyons	"	14	7 00
Peter A. Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss M. Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck	"	14	7 00
Do do	Fancy store	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	store	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs. Stewart	"	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo. Biymyer & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H. C. Reamer	"	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh	Confec & Grocery	14	7 00
James B. Farquhar	store	14	7 00
John Alsip & Son	"	14	7 00
J. H. Hutton	"	14	7 00
John G. Minnich	Eating House	14	10 00
Jacob Bolinger	Confectionery	14	7 00
Reed & Schell	Bankers	14	10 00
Rupp, Shannon & Co.	"	14	10 00
Mrs. E. V. Mowry	store	14	7 00
David Broad	Eating house	14	10 00
Wm. McMullen & Co.	store	14	10 00
Miss Urilla Smith	Fancy store	14	7 00
John Harris	Eating house	14	10 00
Bedford Township.			
—— Yont	Distillery		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs	Ten Pins		7 50
do	do Billiards		7 50
Wm. Wolf	Confectionery		5 00
Broad Top Township.			
Eichelberger & Lowery	store	14	7 00
John Foster	Eating house		10 00
"	Ten Pins		7 50
Given & Maguire	store	14	7 00
Johns & Co.	"	14	7 00
Dunn & Lawrence	"	14	7 00
Vandevender & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Langdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	Confectionery		5 00
R. B. Wigdon			7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.			
Daniel Anderson	store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	distillery		15 00
Colerain Township.			
A. C. James	store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
Harrison Township.			
Valentine B. Wertz	store	14	7 00
George R. Bailey	"	14	7 00
Juniata Township.			
George Gardill	store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Keyser	"	14	7 00
Hillegas & Co.	"	14	7 00
Joseph Foller	"	14	7 00
Napier Township.			
G. W. Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Samuel Heffner	"	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.			
Andrew Baker	store	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A. L. Beckhœffer	"	14	7 00
J. W. Ricketson	"	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.			
D. F. Buck	store	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
East Providence Township.			
D. A. T. Black	store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
Bloody Run Borough.			
J. M. Barndollar & Son	store	14	7 00
J. B. Williams	"	14	7 00
William States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Richey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co.	"	14	7 00
Mrs. J. A. Mann	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsay	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs. Phebe Akers	"	14	7 00
Charles Blake	Eating house		10 00
Abraham Sparks	"		10 00
West Providence Township.			
John Gilbaugh	store	14	7 00
J. W. Barndollar	Groceries		7 00
A. G. & Henry Allen	"		7 00
Southampton Township.			
Hugh Wilson	store	14	7 00
George Iiams	"	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.			
William Lysinger	Confectionery		7 00
Liberty Township.			
Catharine Fockler & Son	store	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7 00
Fluck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B. Elliott	"	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.			
Jacob Evans	store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
Monroe Township.			
James R. O'Neal	"	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M. Williams	"	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S. Schell	store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Miller & Robison	"	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
G. Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.			
G. D. Trout	store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A. C. Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G. B. Amick	"	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House on the 8th of May, 1865.

A. J. SANSOM,
March 31, 1865. Mercantile Appraiser.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1,50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 3, 1865—6m

Bedford County, ss:

SEAL. At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Lowry, late of Harrison township, dec'd., to wit: Frederick; 2nd, Jacob; 3rd. Mary Ann wife of Emanuel Turner; 4th, and Henry, residing in Bedford County; 5th, John Emanuel residing in Somerset County, Pa., and 6th, Lewis; residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in for the County of Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd., at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford, March 24, 1865. Clerk.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	*note.*	
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

February 24—2mo

Bedford County, ss:

L.S. At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

On motion of Atty Koontz, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, dec'd., to wit: Jesse, Dennis, Mary now dec'd., who was intermarried with David Hay, leaving issue Calvin and William Hay, Calvin T. Hay, being a minor, of whom Peter S. Hay, is Guardian, Sarah, now dec'd., who was intermarried with George G. Walker, leaving issue Jacob, Catharine, Eliza, Sarah and Samuel, all of Somerset County, the three latter of whom Samuel Walker is Guardian, Jacob Cook, now dec'd., leaving issue Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Peter Boor, and Samuel, now living in Somerset County, of whom A. J. Colborn, is Guardian, (*ad litem.*) and Elizabeth Ann intermarried with William Benford, residing——County Pennsylvania, John Cook, Henry Cook and William Cook, all of Londonderry township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, George Cook, now residing in Fulton County, Indiana, and Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Hardin, now residing in Lee County, Illinois, to be, and appear at an Orphans' Court held at Bedford on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said dec'd., at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford, March 24, 1865, Clerk.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins, Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, James S. Lane, a nephew of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., dec'd., presented a petition to the Orphans' Court, for the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of February, 1865, setting forth, That the said John N. Lane, died intestate, unmarried, and without issue on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1856, and that the parties interested in the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said dec'd., are as follows: Alice T. Taylor, of Pine Grove, Clark County Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estell County Kentucky; James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark County Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, [a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane] of Winchester, Clark County Kentucky; and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb County Missouri; [the said Alice T. Taylor, William N. Lane and James S. Lane, being children of William N. Lane, who was a brother of said intestate; and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, dec'd., who was a daughter of said Wm. N. Lane; and Polly Ritchie the widow of Wm. S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, dec'd., who died intestate, since petitioners intestate, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since dec'd., intestate, unmarried, and without issue:] George W. Webb and Edwin B. Webb of Carmi, White County Illinois; Willoughby L. Webb, of the City of Philadelphia; Susan Webb of Carmi, Illinois; and George W., Webb, [a minor whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of said City of Lancaster,] [the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb and Willoughby L. Webb, being sons of Martha C. Webb, dec'd., who was a sister of said intestate, and Susan Webb and George W Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb:] Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter, of Charleston, Jefferson County Virginia; [children of Willoughby W. Lane, dec'd., who was a brother of said intestate:] Isaac N. Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson County Virginia; and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery County Kentucky; [children of Sarah Ann Carter, dec'd., who was a sister of said intestate:] Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson County Virginia; [a child of George S. Lane, dec'd., who was a brother of intestate:] John A. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane, [minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of the City of Philadelphia,] and Harriet R. Lane, of the City of Lancaster, aforesaid, [the said Harriet R. Lane being a child of Elliott T. Lane, dec'd. who was a brother of intestate, and John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott B. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, who died intestate, who was a son of said Elliott P. Lane:] that the said John N. Lane, died, seized in his demesne, as of fee, (inter alia) in nine pieces, or tracts of land, situate in said Bedford County, in Broad Top Township, as follows, viz:

1. The one thereof adjoining the John Chevington tract, William Lane, Isaac Grove, Michael Sipes, William Bunn, and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres, and one hundred and thirty perches, and allowance of land, surveyed on warrant of 11th April, A. D. 1795; granted to John Chevington, and patented by the Commonwealth, by patent of 16th of June, 1853; to Richard D. Wood and Lewis T. Watson, who by Deed of Indenture, of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

2. Another thereof containing four hundred and two acres and three quarters, and allowance, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by warrant dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1806; granted to William Bunn, and the same which Richard D. Wood, and his wife, and Lewis P. Watson, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture, of the 5th day of July A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed to John A. Lane, in fee.

3. Another thereof containing one hundred and eight acres, and three fourths, and allowance, of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated October 26th, A. D. 1829; granted and conveyed to John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood, and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture, of the 5th day of July. A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed to John N Lane, his heirs and assigns in fee.

4. Another thereof, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres and one fourth, and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1798; granted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood, and his wife, and Lewis T Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

5. Another thereof, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed unto John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood, and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th of July, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever fee.

6. Another tract adjoining land of Wm. T. Daugherty, containing three hundred and sixty acres and thirty perches, and allowance of land, being the same, the undivided moiety or half part whereof, Samuel Pleasants, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 13th day of September, A. D. 1833; granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee; and the other undivided moiety or half part, whereof Lewis T. Watson, and his wife, and Jerman Jacob, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 15th day of September, A. D. 1853: granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

7. Another thereof, adjoining lands of Hopewell Firm and Baltzer Swartz, containing one hundred and sixty acres, and ninety-six perches, and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1853; granted to John McLain; and which the said John McLain and his wife, by Deed of Indenture dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1854; granted and conveyed to J. N. Lane forever, in fee.

8. Another thereof, adjoining lands of [Raystown Branch of the Juniata river,] Hopewell Company, William Lowry's improvement, and others, containing three hundred and forty-two acres, and one hundred and six perches, and allowance of land, being the same tract of land which was originally surveyed on a warrant for four hundred acres to Daniel Kerr, dated 21st day of March, A. D. 1794; returned as containing three hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, and accepted in the land office of Pennsylvania, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1830, and for which a patent dated the 4th day of October, A. D. 1855, was issued by the Commonwealth to John Savage, his heirs and assigns forever, and which John Savage and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 17th day of November, A. D. 1855; granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

9. The other thereof, adjoining lands of John Zook and Jacob Myers, containing eleven acres, and sixteen perches, and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 22pd day of December, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed to Thomas M. Long, and which the said Thomas M. Long, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1854; granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee. And praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate, which said inquest was, upon motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., awarded according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is therefore given to all persons interested, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises, on Monday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1865; when and where they can attend if they see proper.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } JOHN ALDSTADT,
March 24, 1865—4t. } Sheriff.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from Fishing, Hunting, Driving cattle, or otherwise trespassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are found thus violating, without respect to persons.

MICHAEL B. STIFFLER,
JOS. B. STIFFLER.
Union Tp, March 24, 1865.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to subscribe for our New PACIFIC MONTHLY, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelsior of all the

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

LITERARY CONTRIBUTORS,

representing some of the principal shining lights of the Literary world. We shall make such additional engagements as circumstances may demand. Your special attention is called to our

ILLUSTRATIONS,

which are produced, without regard to expense, by an efficient *corps* of artists—at whose head stands BRIGHTLY and MCLENAN, unequalled as Designers and Engravers. We call the attention of the Public to the profusion of first class illustrations of the varied, novel and picturesque scenery and local views of the

GOLDEN STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PACIFIC.

With descriptive views and reading matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and auriferous territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the subscription price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, affording two splendid volumes, suitable for the

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, OR THE COUNTING-HOUSE,

and costing but FIVE DOLLARS, which in years to come can not be purchased for any price. Our

EDITORIAL DRAWER

will abound with selections of Wit, Original Stories, Comic Sketches, and light Literature, culled from a well-garnered storehouse of fun, fact and incident, affording interesting light reading matter for the Parlor and the Fire-side.

—:o:—

COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of MCLENAN, the celebrated Comic Delineator, will be found always rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

—:o:—

FASHION PLATES.

Having made special arrangements with Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

—:s:—

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

Payable in advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

—:s:—

PREMIUMS IN GOLD!

As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Ten Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Five Paying subscriptions, we will send an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞We are, also, having made, a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins,

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE,
ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.
H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864

REMOVAL.

J. B. FARQUHAR has removed his store to the Colonnade immediately opposite the Nicholas Lyons stand. All his former patrons and the public generally, are invited to call and see him.

January 6, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

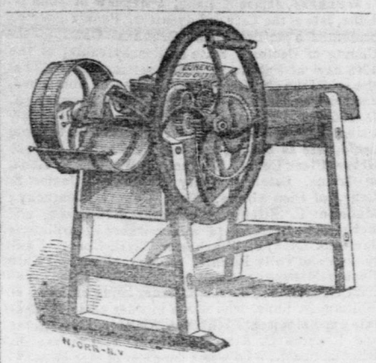
July 10, 1863.—tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, to Asa Stuckey, of Snake Spring township, and John S. Stuckey, of Napier township, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ASA STUCKEY,
JOHN S. STUCKEY,
March 17—6t* Executors.

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutters

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,

CIDER MILLS,

CLOVER HULLERS,

GRAIN DRILLS,

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,

at old prices.

BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,

REVOLVERS of different kinds.

SADDLERY,

SHOE FINDINGS,

MILL SAWS, at old rates.

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

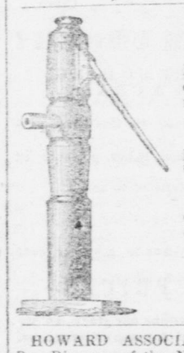
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M.D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,
May 13, 1864—eowly.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Johnson, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, he notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS DONAHOE, Adm'r.
March 3, 1865—6t

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth
PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Deshaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres, 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

New Winter Goods,

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising *GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,* of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms. Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

NOTICE.

All unsettled accounts upon our books must be closed by cash or note, January 2, 1865. This is the only notice we shall give.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

December 30, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES CATTLE

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

HOGS CATTLE HORSES